

Today

Hating the President.
Democracy at Home.
Pretty Kind to T. R.
Poetry as Is Poetry.

What the Prussian fears he hates. Prussian hatred of President Wilson is a welcome compliment.

A German poet speaks of President Wilson as "a gruff block-head."

What Germany really objects to is the fact that, for Prussia, Woodrow Wilson is a gruff THINKING head.

What the Prussians dislike in Woodrow Wilson is that he is a block of steel in their path. They talk a great deal about "the will to victory," and find in Woodrow Wilson a steady "will to defeat THEM," and they don't like it.

Our valued reader, F. R. Dunham, wants us to get excited because American private soldiers are not allowed to ride in first-class railway carriages in England. All right, we are excited.

Now, perhaps Mr. Dunham will get excited because an American officer is not allowed to sit down at table in the United States with his fellow citizens if they happen to be private soldiers.

We have our little class distinctions over here also, you see.

While we are making our "fight for democracy" how would it be to make our ARMY democratic?

We must have DISCIPLINE, of course, but it is necessary to have SERVICISM among men that volunteer to fight for their country.

No commoner could sit down or cover his head in the presence of the king. But any man can sit down in the presence of the President of the United States—yet the latter is more dignified than any king.

The French Republic teaches comradeship and equality between officers and men—couldn't this republic teach the same thing?

Or is it too much of a money republic and too little of a REAL republic for that—as yet?

We are rich enough to provide billions and do it every year for many years, assuming that the Government knows how to reach those that have the great money accumulation.

The worst of it is, the more money we raise, the less the money is worth. In China, for instance, the American dollar is worth in Chinese coin eighty-three cents, less than it was before we got into the war.

Berlin is alarmed about food, the shortage and the cost. So are we; which, when you think it over, is a good deal of a joke.

Half of our time we worry because there isn't enough food, the other half we placidly read about food thrown away to hold up the price, sugar exported by the hundreds of thousands of tons because of some foolish regulation.

It is evident that there are many things about which this country knew little and about which it is going to learn a good deal.

When we read that the President is eating a pound of butter that costs \$3.57, we shudder and use the forbidden German word "Unheerlich" in spite of the fact that the butter was sold at auction for the Red Cross.

Washington has gained more than 38,000 population in two years. That does not include tens of thousands of visitors. Keep your real estate and get more if you have done your duty about war bonds and war stamps.

Mrs. Helen Caughy, of Erie, Pa., dropped this in the editor's letter box:

W. S. S.
We Serve Scraps and call it salad.
We Serve Scraps and call it hash.
We Serve Scraps and call it consommé.
We're cutting quite a dash;
Tis our patriotic duty, and we're glad to do our bit.
So we Serve Scraps to save our money and
Buy War Savings Stamps with it.

A good war stamp poem, we should say. A poetess that makes a consummation rhyme with money is doing her bit for her country.

Woodrow Wilson refused to make Roosevelt commander-in-chief of our forces in Europe, wouldn't permit him to end the war by capturing Berlin single-handed.

But in other ways the President has been kind to the Colonel. Mr. Roosevelt has a collection of fine young boys.

One of them is a major. Of him an old army man said: "No boy should be allowed to command a battalion without the consent of his parents or guardian."

Another son in the same battalion is a captain. There is no doubt that these boys, inheriting their father's genuine love of fighting, will render good service and deserve the early promotion bestowed upon them.

There is also no doubt that the President has been generous to the Roosevelt family, considering what the head of the family has had to say about the President.

WEATHER:
FAIR; COLD-
ER TONIGHT;
WEDNESDAY
FAIR

NUMBER 10,402.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1918.

PRICE WITHIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1c.
ELSEWHERE, 2c.

PRESIDENT STATES U. S. PEACE TERMS

BILLY TELLS REASON FOR REVIVAL IN WASHINGTON

"Because It's Easier to Get a Crowd to a Leg Show Than to a Prayer Meeting," Evangelist Declares.

Because you can scare up a larger crowd to see a "girl" show than you can to attend a prayer meeting in Washington, Billy Sunday told a large crowd at his tabernacle this afternoon, it was necessary for him to conduct revival services here.

Only twenty persons were in the tabernacle at 12:45 o'clock, but long before 2 o'clock the faithful began gathering to secure choice seats, and by 1:30 o'clock it was well crowded, also well heated and comfortable.

At 1 o'clock the police appeared—thirty-nine of them, led by Lieutenants Hartley and Headley. They filed in through the minister's door.

Why a Revival?

"Washington has been ridden of the demon rum; there is no licensed vice among us, good people; no cabaret, with its sordid high noon of pleasure—all these modern festivals of sin are relegated to dim memory. Why should we have a revival in Washington?" shouted the evangelist.

"It is because it is easier to scare up a crowd to see a cheap leg show than it is to attend a prayer meeting."

Billy chose as his text the "Prophecy of Isaiah," third chapter, second verse: "O Lord, revive their work in the midst of the years; in wrath remember mercy."

Billy Sunday stepped out of his bedroom into the study adjoining bright and early this morning, stretched, grinned expansively, then

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5.)

REPORT THAT POPE HAS SENT PROTEST TO TEUTON RULERS

The Pope has sent autographed letters to the Emperors of Austria and Germany insisting on the cessation of unjustifiable massacres of defenseless women and children, and protesting against the destruction of art treasures in air raids over Padua, according to official dispatches received from Rome today.

SEES \$90,000,000 TAX IN RAIL LOSS SEIZURE

Taking over of the railroads will deprive the Government of \$90,000,000 in taxes, Commissioner Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee today.

The taxes would still be paid under the Administration railroad bill," he said, "but with the Government operating the roads it will be like taking the money from one pocket and putting it into another."

YARDS IN 25 STATES BUILDING 1,409 SHIPS

The immediate program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation includes 1,409 vessels of varying tonnage, with a total dead-weight tonnage of 8,824,000 tons.

The bulletin from the Council of National Defense today announced shipyards are now in operation or under construction in twenty-five States, including practically all States touching on the oceans and Great Lakes.

FIBER TISSUE TESTED FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Jan. 8.—Substitution of paper pulp "fiber tissue" for surgical dressing, compresses, and bandages in hospitals may result from tests now being made in a certain war-zone hospital.

The enormous demand for cotton and linen dressings during three years of war has developed difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies.

Dr. Chamberlain Guilty Of Brother's Death

GOOCHLAND, Va., Jan. 8.—Dr. Asa W. Chamberlain, sixty-three years old, was found guilty here today by a jury in the Goochland circuit court, of the murder on October 22 last of his brother, Judge Albert P. Chamberlain, sixty-one years old, at the home of the latter at Elk Hill, this county.

The Commonwealth proved that on the night of October 22, Dr. Chamberlain went to the home of his brother to pay a debt of \$1,200. It was claimed that the doctor was angered with his brother and rather than pay him the money he took his life.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty at 10:15 o'clock.

James C. Page, leading counsel for the defense, filed a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was contrary to law. The evidence and the case will go to the State supreme court.

Charges of Drunkenness Among American Forces Abroad Officially Denied

Admiral Sims and Colonel Slocum Indignantly Contradict Reports Spread By Prohibitionists That U. S. Soldiers and Sailors Are Drinking to Excess—Neither Has Seen a Single Case of Drunkenness In All Our Men Abroad.

There has been much publicity given by prohibition interests to what they said was "appalling drunkenness" among the American troops abroad. The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, 204 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, has been particularly active in the spreading of these reports by a publication called the Clipseet, sent to all editors in the country.

In denial of these statements the Associated Press has transmitted by cable the results of investigations and interviews with army and navy officers flatly and indignantly denying the charges of drunkenness or excesses of any kind on the part of our soldiers and sailors. The Times prints below the charges copied verbatim from the Clipseet and the official comment transmitted by the Associated Press.

(From the Clipseet.)
"Nobody can claim that conditions abroad are good. The War Department would not claim it."

The Government has abandoned the soldiers when they cross the seas.

One may exhaust the adjectives, he may call the present state of affairs "appalling," "horrible."

When the great gray transports crossed the seas, when efficiency and sobriety, strength, health, and manhood counted for ten times as much as they did during the weeks of preliminary training at home, we threw those same boys into the waiting arms of wine sellers and harlots!

Even the French have been deeply impressed by the havoc of drink among the men of the American camps.

Drink and the devil of syphilis are whipping American soldiers who have reached France into the guardhouses and hospitals by the thousands.

It is true that on the first day of their arrival in France our men have been getting wine and beer and in large numbers have been getting drunk.

War Department officials were reluctant today to dignify the accusations with denials, because they had been completely refuted by reliable authorities on the other side, but privately they did not hesitate to brand the charges as outrageous.

Secretary of War Baker said that General Pershing has assured him that every necessary safeguard has been placed about the moral well-being of the expeditionary forces.

Chief of Staff Bliss contented himself with pointing to the denials of responsible men in Europe and that he was satisfied the charges were absolutely false.

Officials pointed to the fact that if there was any foundation to the accusations there would have been hundreds of courts martial, and it can be stated that there have not been.

SHORT OF MEN, ARMY SEEKS WOMEN FOR MANY POSTS

Truck Drivers, Conductors, Watchmen, and Messengers of Fair Sex Asked by Depot Quartermaster Here.

BY BILL PRICE.

The depot quartermaster of the War Department in this city has called on the Civil Service Commission to furnish an eligible list of women motor truck drivers, elevator conductors, watchmen, and messengers, owing to the scarcity of men needed in these lines.

The Civil Service Commission has not yet held examinations, but will do so, it is said, if applicants are to be found, and a campaign will be waged to find them.

Needs Drivers.

The depot quartermaster's office in this city, which handles an immense amount of work for the War Department, is badly in need of truck drivers, and army officers, finding men getting scarcer each day, are willing to take women drivers if they are to be had. The salary for these drivers starts at \$70 per month.

"We are willing to try the experiment, and think it will be satisfactory," said Col. L. G. Shaffer, assistant depot quartermaster, today. "We now have 900 employees in this office and our women clerks and workers in all lines have proved themselves loyal to the Government and attentive to their work. Colonel Downey, depot (Continued on Page 18, Column 3.)

WOMAN ENDS HER LIFE BY HANGING IN SUMMER KITCHEN

With a piece of clothesline about her throat, Mrs. Martha Helvestine, forty-eight years old, was found hanging from a rafter in the summer kitchen of her home, 904 H Street northwest, shortly before noon today. Dr. W. G. Suter, of 27 H Street northwest, who was called in, announced the woman had been dead for several hours.

The woman was found by her daughter, Mrs. Marie Sattiano, when she returned home after a brief absence. The mother's body was dangling from the rafter rope. An overturned chair lay on the floor nearby. The screams of the daughter attracted neighbors, who assisted in cutting down the body.

The police of the Sixth precinct were notified. They could find no marks on the body. Coroner Nevitt was called upon to make an investigation.

The daughter stated to the police, they say, that her mother had been in ill health for some time.

HE STEALS A DRUM, THEN HE BEATS IT

Somewhere in Washington or the United States is a thief all prepared to beat his way. He stole a drum from a shed in rear of the home of Mrs. Agnes Seymour, 715 Sixteenth street northeast, he reported to the police today. The theft may have occurred any time since Christmas, so the crook and his drum have had ample time to beat it most anywhere.

The drum had a red band around it—not an orchestra, you understand, but a piece of red leather. The noise-making crook didn't even muffle the drum when he took it, and so as to be ready to beat up his loot he included a pair of black drumsticks, which, you understand, have nothing to do with a chicken.

25 CHINESE FROZEN TO DEATH ON TRAIN

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 8.—Twenty-five Chinese laborers, en route from Vancouver to Halifax for transportation to England and France, were found frozen to death in their car when it reached the Maine border, according to railroad men here today.

What the President Declares Must Be Peace Basis

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Roumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Full Text of Message on Page 2.

LAYS BASIS FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION WITH BERLIN

Executive's Address Threefold in Purpose—Shows Concurrence in Terms Voiced By British Premier.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

President Wilson today gave to the world the peace terms of the United States. With but an hour's warning he went to the Capitol and read to both houses of Congress a message on which he has been working ever since Germany began her negotiations with Russia. The purpose of his address is threefold:

To drive a wedge into the political structure of Germany by encouraging the Socialists and Liberal elements and exhibiting the military party as the single obstacle to democracy and world peace.

To expose the insincerity of Germany's pretensions of liberality in her offer to Russia and thus to bring Russia back into the partnership of democracy, from which she has seemed to be inclined to depart.

To show the agreement of the United States with the speech of Lloyd George and at the same time to develop further the principles of world peace for which America stands.

Advanced Doctrine.

The President's speech is without doubt the most advanced doctrine of internationalism pronounced by any of the allied statesmen, even surpassing his lofty vision of liberalism expressed by him before the Senate just a year ago this month.

For example, Mr. Wilson's declaration for the freedom of the seas in time of peace and in time of war ought to be especially pleasing to German radicals. The man who has done much to advance this principle—Colonel House, head of the American War Mission—sat in the executive gallery as the President read his speech.

The Congress broke into cheers frequently, especially as Mr. Wilson spoke in laudatory terms of the speech of Lloyd George, and as he announced America's readiness to stand by her traditional friend, the French people, in their effort to recover Alsace Lorraine.

Does it bring peace nearer? Mr. Wilson has believed from the beginning that the conflict should not be waged a moment longer than is essential to the security of the world, and by his speech today he has added momentum to the counter-offensive on the subject of peace which the entente allies have undertaken in the last two weeks with the object of securing if possible their war aims by negotiation and on the other hand with the purpose of unifying all radical and laboring elements in allied countries behind the governments in an unrelenting prosecution of the war should Germany continue to refuse to meet the liberal terms so often expressed by the entente.

Real Peace Effort.

Mr. Wilson's speech was paraphrased by articles in the formal war in which peace terms are couched. In seeking to learn, however, whether a peace negotiation is about to begin, the fact that the President expressed America's support of France's claim for a restoration of Alsace Lorraine stands out as one of the obstacles which Germany hitherto has been unwilling to remove. There are other things to which Germany will take objection, but there is so much that is reasonable and considerably stated—especially Mr. Wilson's frank statement that "we do not presume to suggest to her (Germany) any alteration or modification of her institutions"—that the German people must see a real effort on the part of the allies to meet them half way.

Mr. Wilson may be thought by some to have altered his position in the sense that he does not make it impossible to negotiate peace with the present German government, but in this instance that "we should know whom Germany's spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination." He reiterates the insistence of the allies that the spokesmen of Germany in the peace negotiations should not be pup-

YESTERDAY
The Washington Times
GAINED

10,249 Lines of Advertising (37 Cols.)
Over the Corresponding Day (Jan. 8) Last Year.

EDGAR D. SHAW,
Publisher.